

THE BOURBON NEWS.

CHAMP & MILLER, Editors and Owners.

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Established FEB. 1, 1881.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.

NO. 19.

Get Your Clothing Made to Measure

BY

PRICE & CO.,
CLOTHIERS.

(Opposite Frank & Co.)

All of our Goods are Warranted
to be

Strictly All Wool

And we guarantee a perfect fit.

Ranging from \$13.50 to \$26.50.

Our experience for eight years in the
wholesale clothing business enables us to buy
ready-made clothing at such prices

To Give You Good Values For
Your Money.

A Large Display of Neckwear at 25 and 50c.

THE CUBA HAT, 99 cts

No misrepresentations. One price to all.

Paris Furnishing and Tailoring Co.

H. S. STOUT, Manager.

\$23.00

Will buy one of our finest \$28.00 business suits.

\$25.00

Will get our finest \$30.00 suit. The offers are GOOD FOR SIX DAYS. We are doing a good business which is evidence that we are treating the people right.

Pants made to order, for

\$3 AND \$4, UP.

We have a lot of ends, for boys' pants, cheap for cash.

Don't forget we have moved to store-room between C. B. Mitchell's and Adams Express office.

We are agents for M. & N. Laundry. Work sent one day and returned next.

H. S. STOUT, Manager.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.
Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00.
DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale By W. T. Brooks, Druggist.

THE

Queen & Crescent ROUTE

reaches the principal cities of the South with a service of superbly appointed through trains. Day Coaches and Sleeping Cars through to Harriman, Chattanooga, Atalla, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Meridian, New Orleans, Atlanta, Macon, and Jacksonville. Through Sleeping Cars to Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville; and from Chattanooga to Jackson, Vicksburg, Monroe and Shreveport. Through Tourist Sleepers to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Choice of Routes to Texas, Mexico and California, via New Orleans or via Shreveport.

Short Line from the Blue Grass Cities to Cincinnati with every accommodation to patrons. Free Parlor Cars Lexington to Cincinnati. Cafe, Parlor and Observation Cars between Cincinnati, Lexington and Chattanooga.

Chas. W. Zell, W. C. Binearson,
Div. Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O. G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.



KISERTON

Some Neighborhood News Prepared For
Your Perusal.

Isaac Rees has moved to Mason County.

Mrs. Nan Current has sold her tobacco to A. P. Adair.

Mrs. Carrie Kiser is visiting friends in Cincinnati and Covington.

Miss Lizzie Current was a guest of her sister Mrs. Wm. McElroy, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ingels were guests of their grandmother, Mrs. Nancy Trabue is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

There will be no preaching at Mt. Carmel until the third and fourth Sunday in March. Eld. McGarvey will preach the third Sunday and Eld. J. W. McGarvey, Sr., will preach the fourth Sunday.

SCINTILLATIONS.

An Interesting Jumble of News And
Comment.

Sam Jones will lecture in Stanford and Danville in April.

In New York Corbett is a 10 to 8 favorite for the big fight on the 17th.

Jackson and Walling were Wednesday transferred from the Covington jail to Alexandria.

Douglas Sherley, a former swell at Louisville, is now a real estate agent at Bar Harbor, Maine.

It is estimated that at present there are 4,000,000 bicycle riders in the United States, while New York City alone possesses 200,000 riders.

At Versailles Monday Newt Lane was acquitted of the charge of killing H. C. Rodenbaum. Lane was defended by Col. Breckinridge.

Dr. Ben F. Letcher has written a letter to Gov. Bradley, positively refusing to resign as Superintendent of the Western Kentucky Lunatic-Asylum.

Harvey Linville applauded the jury when it returned a verdict at Mt. Olivet fining him \$100 and giving him fifty days in jail for striking his step-mother.

Judge Scott has decided that the local option election held at Winchester, last summer is valid, and the saloons must close May 1. The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Lewis George Clark, of Lexington, the alleged original George Harris of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has received a remittance of \$328, a benefit fund raised for him six months ago in New Zealand.

Deputy Marshals Phytian and Tucker were at Lexington Tuesday and arrested several more of the men recently indicted by the Federal grand jury for election bulldozing. Chief of Police McElroy was one of those arrested. Warrants are also out for half a dozen policemen and for Sheriff Ed. T. Gross and a negro preacher named Niles. In all thirteen arrests are yet to be made.

Change of Time on Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad.

ON and after March 1st passenger trains on the F. & C. R. will run as follows—daily except Sunday:

West Bound—Leave Paris 9:00 a.m.; arrive Georgetown 10 a.m.; arrive Frankfort 11:55 a.m.; leave Paris 5:30 p.m.; arrive Georgetown 6:35, arrive Frankfort 7:25.

East Bound—Leave Frankfort 6:30 a.m.; arrive Georgetown 7:20 a.m.; arrive Paris 8:40 a.m. Leave Frankfort 3 p.m.; arrive Georgetown 4:15 p.m.; arrive Paris 5:10 p.m.

C. D. BERCAW G. P. A.

Notice To The Public.

I HAVE arranged with Dr. John Adair to take charge of my office until I am able to resume my practice. Dr. Adair will attend to all unfinished work and such other work as my patients may desire.

Very respectfully,

(9feb-2t) DR. R. A. SPRAKE.

See advertisement in another column of W. J. Bryan's new book—"The First Battle." Send your order to Oscar Miller, Hutchison, Ky., agent for Bourbon county.

PATENTS U. S. AND FOREIGN
PROCURING.
EUGENE W. JOHNSON,
SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY IN PAT-
ENT CAUSES.

1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.
Office established 1868. Charges moderate.
Correspondence Requested.
(2mar-1jan98)

Buy Shoes Now.

Men's finest calf shoes, cut from \$5 and \$6 to \$3.85.

Ladies' finest Kid Welts, lace and button, cut from \$3.50 and \$4 to \$2.85.

Till March 1st.

RION & CLAY.



Gabler Pianos

are strong, solid and lasting. Like the violin they improve with usage. Durability is a claim made for all pianos, but it is the chief merit of the Gabler Pianos. There are

40,000 in Use

now, and there would not be so many were not the Gabler remarkable for tone, touch and finish as well as for durability. Listen to it and learn its excellence. We are sole representatives for the Steinway Piano.

Ernest Urchs & Co.
121 and 123 West Fourth Street.
CINCINNATI.

BROWER, SCOTT & FRAZEE, LEXINGTON, KY.

Carpets, Furniture, Wall Papers, Draperies.

Special Rug and Curtain Sale

Commencing Monday, February 15th.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

If so, it will pay you to see the splendid values included in this CUT PRICE SALE.

Smyrna Rugs—Mat to Carpet Sizes, from.....30c to \$32 00
Japanese Rugs—Mat to Carpet Sizes, from.....60c to 15 00
Made Rugs from Mat to Carpet Sizes, from.....5 to 35 00

DAMASK CURTAINS 3/4 YARDS, REDUCED FROM \$4.50 TO \$3 PER PAIR.

TINSELED CREPES, REDUCED FROM 20c to 12 1/2c.

CRETONNES, 36 INCHES WIDE, AT 12 1/2c.

CREPE, CHINA AND JAPANESE SILK REDUCED FROM 75c AND \$1, TO 50c.

WE INVITE INSPECTION. MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Brower, Scott & Frazee,

Corner Main and Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

PRIDE OF PARIS,

The Whitest, Purest and
THE BEST

FLOUR.

MADE BY

PARIS MILLING CO.

Ask Your Grocer For It.
Take No Other.

EVERY SACK GUARANTEED.

WE HAVE
JUST RECEIVED

A LOT OF

No. 1 Tobacco Hogsheads,

WITH BEST INDIANA
WHITE OAK HOOPS.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

TARR & TEMPLIN,

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

PARIS, KY.

All We Want

is an opportunity to convince you that our work
can not be excelled

We Are Working For A Reputation

And can not afford to turn out inferior work.
Give us a trial, and if good work can gain your patronage, yours is insured. Quick work and satisfaction guaranteed.

BOURBON STEAM LAUNDRY,

W. M. HINTON, JR., & BRO., Props.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 127-129 SEVENTH ST., PARIS, KY.

'PHONE 4.

BRANCH OFFICE :
W. M. Hinton's Jewelry Store.

209sep-4.

Ernest Urchs & Co.

121 and 123 West Fourth Street.

CINCINNATI.

A. C. ADAIR.

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THE BOURBON NEWS.

(Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.)

Published Every Tuesday and Friday by
WALTER CHAMP, Editors and Owners

INSECTS OF ARIZONA.

Deadly Creatures That Terrify the Inhabitants.
Dr. Richard E. Kunze, a physician of New York city, has just completed a campaign of several months among the insects of Arizona, and is so greatly charmed with Colorado that he has decided to take up his residence in this state. Dr. Kunze talks in a most entertaining manner of his trip through Arizona, and the peculiarities of insect life in the far southwest.

"Arizona," said he recently, "is the El Dorado of the entomologist. The variety of insect life in Arizona has for years made the region a favorite field for students and collectors; but every year new species are found, and new species will be found for years to come. I began work in Arizona in the first week of April last, in the vicinity of Tucson. During the season I worked every day, for the naturalist knows no Sunday when he is in the field. He must take the insects in their prime. I succeeded in collecting between 60,000 and 75,000 specimens. I could have collected a much larger number in certain directions, but did not do so.

"The least number of any one species collected by me during the summer was 100. I gathered in only 100 of the scorpion, centipede and tarantula family."

"Scorpions," ejaculated a listener. "I should think they would bite."

The naturalist laughed. "Yes, they might bite, if they had a chance; but it is the business of the collector not to give them a chance. You see, we are supplied with all sorts of paraphernalia for handling the different insects. Never let an insect seize you. Do the seizing yourself. Fear is out of the question. We face the music and take the chances."

"The tarantula hawk," said the learned naturalist, "is one of the peculiar little animals abounding in Arizona. The hawk preys upon the tarantula, hence his name. He is built for hunting them, and he does it to perfection. You can see the hawks crawling along the ground in search of their prey. They have long legs and move like lightning when a tarantula heaves in sight. In an instant the hawk pounces upon the poor tarantula, and before the victim is aware of the danger the deadly weapon of the enemy is implanted in his body. The hawk simply deposits a poison inside the body of the tarantula, which paralyzes him. In connection with the poison he deposits an egg, which proceeds to hatch out, and a caterpillar is the result. The young caterpillar feeds on the body of the tarantula until he is ready to undertake housekeeping on his own account. There are two species of tarantula hawks, distinguished by the color of their wings. A peculiar thing is that each species has its particular kind of tarantula."—Denver News.

POWER OVER BRUTES.

A Gypsy Who Fascinates Skunks, Minks and Foxes.

Nordorf Breek, a gypsy, went to Northwood, N. Y., a year ago, and ever since has amazed the natives by his success in approaching wild animals, even coming up with a fox, and handling it as if it were a pet dog.

Breek lives by himself in a shanty on the road to the old Pardy place, and bluejays and squirrels, mink and rabbits gather about his door to feed on the scraps that he throws to them, or to listen to his voice, which is so peculiar that many Northwood men say it makes them shiver. If anyone misses a dog in the vicinity of Northwood a visit to Breek's camp usually reveals the whereabouts of the brute, and five cats are constantly hanging about anxious for a word or caress from the strange man, although they all belong to families who feed them and pet them.

Breek laughs when anybody asks him about his animal friends, and the other evening, when a skunk came waddling into the store at his heels, Dave Jones felt called upon to protest. Breek picked the skunk up. Everybody drew away hastily, but the expected consequences did not come. Breek took the skunk to the door and dropped it from the stoop into the road. He came back, purchased a side of bacon and some cheese, and made his way up the road, followed by the skunk.

The Northwood woodsmen would never believe before Breek came that foxes had gone to men for protection from dogs on their trails, as foxes are said to have gone to Thoreau. Now seven persons have seen foxes seek shelter with Breek, and there are no skeptics.

It is believed that Breek's eyes are largely responsible for his power over animals. They are rather dark, full of lustre, and dire in their gaze. While not exactly fierce, they are rather menacing. A dog, angry at a child for having stepped on its tail in the store porch one day, started to snap at it. Breek said something quickly, and the dog, giving one glance at the man's eyes, slunk away with its tail between its legs.—N. Y. Sun.

Coward Peace.

Westerner (in eastern city)—Yes, I'm gettin' sort o' tired o' western life, an' I'm purty well fixed I says to myself. I guess I'll come east an' settle down. Who lives in all them fine houses?

Resident—Well, most of those houses you refer to are occupied by eminent lawyers and judges.

"Lawyers? Does lawyers here git as rich as that? By gum! How many is there?"

"Lawyers? Oh, I presume there are about a thousand here."

"By gum! It's goin' ter cost too much to live peacefully here. I guess I'll go back to where folks carry guns."—N. Y. Weekly.

VERY QUIETLY

The President-Elect Enters the National Capital.

The Crowd in Waiting Set Up a Cheer When McKinley's Well-Known Figure Appeared—The Party Was Then Escorted to the Ebbitt House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Wm. McKinley entered Washington Tuesday as a private citizen, and as quietly and unostentatiously as any private citizen could under similar circumstances. At the request of the president-elect there was no military or other display on his arrival. He walked through the crowd at the railway station and entering the carriage awaiting him, was driven to the Ebbitt house, the hotel at which he made his home in Washington while a member of congress. That was the entire programme attending his appearance in the capital city as the future president of the United States.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MCKINLEY.

It was just 11 o'clock when the McKinley special rolled into the Pennsylvania station exactly on time. Outside the station building an immense crowd had gathered.

Just before the arrival of the McKinley train Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, with the members of his staff, arrived at the station and were permitted to pass through the gates leading to the track platform. The staff officers were in all the brilliancy of full dress uniform and presented an imposing appearance as they lined up to salute the president-elect when he stepped from the train. Meanwhile the crowd outside the station had increased. It blocked up Sixth street for a few yards between the station and Pennsylvania avenue. Around the end of the station where the train entered was another good sized gathering, held in check by a high fence and a squad of policemen. When the well-known figure of Maj. McKinley appeared on the platform the crowd set up a cheer. Maj. McKinley doffed his silk hat in response, and then stepped to the platform to receive

MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

the greetings of the reception committee. Half a dozen policemen marched ahead and on the flanks of the president-elect's large party as it proceeded down the platform towards the ladies' entrance. Maj. and Mrs. McKinley were immediately preceded by Col. Barrett and Mr. Parker, of the reception committee.

The procession proceeded very slowly and with dignity.

The task of getting the president-elect's carriage started from the station was the work of a moment only, and before the crowd knew it he was rapidly disappearing up Pennsylvania avenue. With Maj. and Mrs. McKinley in their carriage were Chairman Bell and Secretary Porter, while in the following vehicle sat "Mother" McKinley, Col. Britton, Mrs. J. Addison Porter and Mr. C. G. Glover, of this city. The other members of the large party that accompanied Maj. McKinley to Washington took the

other carriages.

Soon after the arrival at the Ebbitt house, Maj. and Mrs. McKinley were figuratively showered by lists of white paste board but they received a few intimate friends only. Gen. Russell A. Alger was among the callers. Mrs. McKinley was very much fatigued and retired to her room for rest in preparation for the dinner at the white house Tuesday night.

President Cleveland recovered from his rheumatic attack Tuesday evening sufficiently to assist Mrs. Cleveland in entertaining Mrs. McKinley and the president-elect at dinner. At the last moment Mrs. McKinley was still to much fatigued to attend the dinner and her husband went alone. This was purely an informal and domestic affair to which no others were bidden, and at 7:30 o'clock the three persons in whom the interest of the entire United States is just now centered, sat down to a beautiful repast in the small dining room of the executive mansion.

Another Filibuster Starts for Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A large schooner loaded several hundred cases of arms and ammunition and sailed for Cuba from Baraguey Tuesday morning, having successfully eluded the federal authorities. Maj. Castroverdi is believed to be in command.

Senator George May Resigned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3.—A report from Jackson, Miss., indicates the probability that United States Senator George will tender his resignation in view of the approaching session of the legislature. Ill health is the cause.

Lawyers? Oh, I presume there are about a thousand here."

"By gum! It's goin' ter cost too much to live peacefully here. I guess I'll go back to where folks carry guns."—N. Y. Weekly.

PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The Immigration Bill Excludes the Admission of Illiterate Persons.

This, the Message Says, is a Radical Departure From Our National Policy—He Objects, Among Other Things, to the Educational Test.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Cleveland, in his message vetoing the immigration bill, calls attention to the first section of that measure excluding from admission to the United States illiterate persons, designated in the section, and declares that the provision presents a radical departure from our national policy relating to immigration. "Heretofore," he says, "we have welcomed all who came to us from other lands, except whose moral or physical condition or history threatened danger to our national welfare and safety. Relying upon the jealous watchfulness of our people to prevent injury to our political and social fabric, we have encouraged those coming from foreign countries to cast their lot with us and join in the development of our vast domain, securing in return a share in the blessings of American citizenship. A century's stupendous growth largely due to the assimilation and thrift of millions of sturdy and patriotic adopted citizens attest the success of this generous and free-handed policy, which while guarding the people's interests, exacts from our immigrants only physical and moral soundness and a willingness and ability to work.

"A contemplation of the grand results of this policy," he writes, "can not fail to arouse a sentiment in its defense."

Referring to the claims that the quality of recent immigrants is undesirable, President Cleveland says the time is quite within recent memory when the same thing was said of immigrants who, with their descendants, are now numbered among our best citizens.

It is said that too many immigrants settle in our cities, thus dangerously increasing their idle and vicious population. This is certainly a disadvantage; but it can not be shown, however, that it affects all our cities, nor that it is permanent, nor does it appear that this condition, where it exists, demands as its remedy the reversal of our present immigration policy.

The claim is also made that the influx of foreign laborers deprives of the opportunity to work those who are better entitled than they to the privilege of earning their livelihood by daily toil. An unfortunate condition is certainly presented when any who are willing to labor are unemployed. But so far as this condition now exists among our people, it must be conceded to be a result of phenomenal business depression and the stagnation of all enterprises in which labor is a factor. With the advent of settled and wholesome financial and economic governmental policies and a consequent encouragement to the activity of capital, the misfortunes of unemployed labor should to a great extent at least be remedied. If it continues, its natural consequences must be to check the further immigration to our cities of foreign laborers, and to deplete the ranks of those already there. In the meantime those most willing and best entitled ought to be able to secure the advantages of such work as there is to do.

The educational test contained in the bill receives close attention on this particular point. Mr. Cleveland says, in his opinion, it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit of one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control, who can not only read and write, but delights in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are rather the victims of the educated agitator. The ability to read and write as required in this and of itself, affords in my opinion, a misleading test of contented industry and supplies unsatisfactory evidence of desirable citizenship or a proper appreciation of the benefits of our institution.

The prohibition against the employment of aliens upon any public works of the United States is in line with other legislation of a like character. It is quite a different thing, however, to declare it crime for an alien to come regularly and habitually into the United States for the purpose of obtaining work from private parties, if such alien returns from time to time to a foreign country, and to constitute any employment of such alien a criminal offense.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The special train bearing Vice President-elect Hobart and party arrived at the Baltimore & Ohio station about 8:26 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. There were no special demonstrations attending Mr. Hobart's reception. They were met by the district reception committee.

The vice-presidential party included Hon. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart, son, Hon. John W. Griggs, governor, and Mrs. Griggs, Gen. Wm. Stryker, adjutant-general, and Mrs. Stryker, other members of the governor's staff, accompanied by the ladies of their families.

Can Get on the Municipal Ticket.

COLUMBUS, O., March 3.—Secretary of State Kinney ruled Tuesday that the municipal populist ticket will have to be put on the Australian ballot this spring by petition, no matter how many votes the local populists got last fall. On the state ticket the party failed to show the standard of strength, and the ruling is made on this ground.

Brice Dines Hanna.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Brice of Ohio gave a dinner Tuesday night in honor of Senator-elect Mark Hanna.

THE INSURGENTS

Capture the Town o' Kandamos, in Crete—The Greek Parliament Again Convenes, After a Recess.

ATHENS, March 2.—After a recess that called forth the protest of the opposition the boule, the single parliamentary chamber of Greece, met Monday.

Nearly all of the members were present and the gallery of the chamber was filled with visitors, all eager to listen to further authoritative statements of the governments' position in regard to Crete and the powers.

There was an air of suppressed excitement, and all the patriotic references of the speakers were applauded.

Prime Minister Delyannis announced that he had received positive information that the fighting at Akrotiri, which had induced the bombardment of the Christians' position by the foreign warships, was provoked by the Turks, the Christians not having left the neutral zone.

M. Levidis, minister of marine, read the joint note from the admirals of the foreign fleets forbidding the Greek ships or troops to attack the Turks.

This caused much excitement among the members of the chamber and deputy seals sprang from their seats and declared that the reply to the note ought to have a declaration of war.

M. Delyannis denounced the bombardment of the Christians as savage, impious and unjust. He said that the blockade of Crete by the powers was inexplicable from the view point of international law. Greece, he added, had instructed representatives abroad to protest against the bombardments of the countries to which they were accredited. He further said he was convinced that the admirals had acted without instructions.

In conclusion, M. Delyannis said:

"We are a small nation and can not prevent such acts, but we protest against them with the force of a great nation. We know that all great peoples are with us."

The prime minister was cheered again and again as he took his seat.

A dispatch received here Monday states the insurgents have captured the town of Kandamos, but gives no details of the engagement.

AFTER THE INAUGURATION

President Cleveland Will Go Duck Hunting—Mrs. Cleveland Will Go to Princeton.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A Sun special from Washington says: President Cleveland has changed his plans a little. He will not go to Princeton on Thursday, as at first arranged, but will take another duck hunting jaunt to the south. While President McKinley will be engaged in reviewing the tail end of the inaugural procession from

MRS. CLEVELAND.

the grand stand in front of the white house, Mr. Cleveland will be on his way to the wharf, where he will board the lighthouse tender Violet or Maple.

Mrs. Cleveland will go to Princeton Thursday evening under the escort of Private Secretary Thurber.

It is understood that President Cleveland will send to congress a batch of pension vetoes.

MARDI-GRAS.

King Rex Arrives in New Orleans and is Accorded a Royal Welcome.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The Mardi-Gras carnival opened under a full head of steam Monday. Rex arrived by the river about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the foot of Canal street, and was accorded a right royal welcome by several thousand spectators.

The prohibition against the employment of aliens upon any public works of the United States is in line with other legislation of a like character. It is quite a different thing, however, to declare it crime for an alien to come regularly and habitually into the United States for the purpose of obtaining work from private parties, if such alien returns from time to time to a foreign country, and to constitute any employment of such alien a criminal offense.

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Can Get on the Municipal Ticket.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 3.—A small riot occurred on the streets of Knoxville early Monday morning, in which one man was killed and a dozen or more are more or less seriously hurt. The trouble grew out of pending street railway litigations.

A Victory for Barry.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The 20-round boxing contest, at 12 pounds, between Jimmy Barry, the Chicago bantam, and Jack Wood, of Newark, N. J., before the American Sporting club Monday night, resulted in a victory for Barry.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—With an apparent disregard of whether the appropriation bills, still unacted on by the senate are to be passed at the present session or are to be relegated to the house in extra session, the senate Friday by a vote of 40 to 27, laid aside the Indian appropriation, which had already occupied three days and took up the joint resolution which had been reported Thursday from the committee on foreign relations for the immediate and unconditional release of Jose Sangalli from a Cuban fortress. A long discussion of the matter took place, but no action was taken.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—The senate had the Indian appropriation bill before it throughout all the day's session, but that fact did not prevent Cuba and the Sangalli case from being fought over even in a more angry and excited manner than it had been on Thursday.

INAUGURATED

McKinley and Hobart
Installed in Office.One as President, the Other Vice
President of a Great Nation.The Inaugural Parade Was a
Gorgeous Spectacle.The New President Favors a Com-
mission to Revise Monetary Laws.

He Recommends a Moderate Increase in the Tariff—Urges Speedy Action by the Senate Upon the Arbitration Treaty—Calls an Extra Session of Congress to Meet on March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, was Thursday installed as president of the United States for the term of four years, continuing until the fourth of March, 1901, and Grover Cleveland for the second term passed from the exercise of the high office of president and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-president he has but one living competitor for his distinguished successor, Benjamin Harrison. All the others who, within the last 30 years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American republics—Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur—have joined the silent majority.

Incidental to the actual assuming of office by the president, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national politics) took the oath of office as vice president of the United States and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer of the Senate.

The proceedings of the day were characterized by all the imposing ceremonial effects and demonstrations of popular interest that have become a great feature of inaugural ceremonies, as the nation has advanced in population and wealth. Between forty and fifty thousand men formed in procession, partly military, partly civic, and escorted the retiring president and president-elect to and from the capitol. At least 20,000 people witnessed the administration of the oath of office on the eastern portico of the capitol and listened or attempted to listen to the delivery of the new president's brief inaugural address, and at night a gorgeous state ball at which the president and vice president will be present will close proceedings.



GEN. HORACE PORTER.
Grand Marshal Inaugural Parade.

The graceful interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and incoming officials, which has only twice been intermitted—once when Gen. John A. Rawlins died his gripes and slipped out of the white house at dusk on the fourth of March to avoid shaking hands with his hated federalist successor, the illustrious Jefferson, and once within living memory when Gen. Grant, because of his strained personal relations with Andrew Johnson, drove in his buggy from the old war department to the capitol, accompanied only by Gen. John A. Rawlins, his chief of staff—were on this occasion exercised to the full extent. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side by side to and from the capitol. They had dined together at the white house the day before, and they lunched in each other's company on the day of their inauguration, the one to the other. An additional air of cordiality was infused into the proceedings by the similarity between the views entertained by the retiring president and his cabinet on the financial questions and those upon which the successful candidate of the republican party was elected. Mr. Cleveland in truth felt more gratification probably in installing at the capitol as his successor the leader of an opposing political party than he would have had in escorting under like circumstances the leader chosen by his own political associates as the candidate for the presidency. This was the usual and usually close drawn partisan line of American politics, gave added piquancy to the proceedings.

Delayed and unsuccessful efforts have been made of late years to change by legislation the date of the inauguration ceremony to a later period of the season, so as to avoid the uncertainties and frequent inclemencies of climate which prevail in Washington in the early part of March.

The decorations of the city were exceedingly effective with but one notable exception. That was the treasury department, the majestic outlines of which were disfigured in violation of all rules of taste. Each of the graceful futed columns of the portico on 15th street was partially swaddled in swathed panels, failing short of the pediments, and only after the fashion of "Uncle Sam's" trousers as depicted in the comic papers, and over the entablatures at each end, and also over the main eastern entrance, the shield and eagle of the United States were draped upon a hideous yellow back-ground, the whole forming a tawdry combination which a third rate circus would have scorned to display. Everywhere else, however, the scenic effect was fine, and even the bad taste displayed in the treasury drapery was in part obliterated by the animated concourse of employes and their families and guests who crowded the temporary seats which filled tier above tier, reaching half way up the side of the building and extending down Pennsylvania avenue. The pavilion in front of the white house, from which President McKinley reviewed the returning procession was a thing of beauty—an architectural creation of white and gold, strongly resembling in its apparent substance pillars and its general outlines

the portico of historic Arlington, and conveying no impression that it was simply a flimsy structure of wood erected for a day.

All street car traffic was, of course, suspended along the route of the procession; the sidewalks were roped off and were so crowded with people that locomotion was impossible. Mounted police prevented any one from approaching the line of march of the procession. It seemed as if Washington's normal population of 300,000 had been swelled by more than an equal number of visiting strangers, and that all were out to see the sight. Every building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors, and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful stars and stripes were everywhere seen, with other appropriate banners and emblems. In addition to these festive demonstrations, 50,000 miniature United States flags had been gratuitously distributed by the committee of arrangements. These were exhibited at all available points and were waved with enthusiasm as the two presidents and their families passed by. At least one thousand thousand chronic voices of continuous welcome from the crowd the procession started until the capitol was reached and these vociferations were still more enthusiastically echoed in the return trip.

money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it is necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the heavy expense of maintaining a large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. "We must be both 'sure we're right' and 'make haste slowly.' If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them the most exhaustive, critical and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such powers are vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances ceases to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion it can but prove beneficial to

the depression of the past four years has fallen with great severity upon the great body of toilers of the country and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions, or free government, nor more loyal to their support, than the working classes, or, in other words, a proper share in the management of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability to meet the demands upon them, and they rightly expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It is taking time to start the recovery of foreign trade. To we can not promptly attain it we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not. I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

It is inspiring too, to remember that a great emergency in the 108 years of our eventful national life, has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people with fidelity to the best interests and highest duty and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious institutions which we enjoy. The people have and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles on which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic but it is consolidating and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free schools, the free and un molested right of religious liberty and worship, and fair and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before.

These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constitutional authorities must be upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

One of the lessons taught by the late election which all can rejoice in, is that the citizenry of the United States, in their respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, he shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect. The exercise of the power now so opposed to all combinations of capital organized in trust or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates, transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, better, and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them, our gates must be promptly and tightly closed.

Nor must we be unmindful of the need of the improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world which under Providence we ought to achieve.

Reforms in the civil service must go on but the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shirking none, under the authority of the law of custom, or of any inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this and the people heartily approve the law, wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvellous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor. We have been foremost in the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, the American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commanding progress had been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherishing the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglements either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. If will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be justly impartial, and which will not interfere with the natural and ways existing upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of Americans everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. A war should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth congress in 1866, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations with the unanimous concurrence of the senate and house of the Fifty-first congress in 1869. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiation with us by the British house of commons in 1869 and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial rather than by military means, and since it appeals to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others. I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overstated in the cause of advancing civilization, it will well engage the best thought for statesmen and people of every country, and I can not but consider it fortunate that it was referred to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

It has been the uniform practice to avoid as far as possible the convening of the congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate concurrence of the senate and house of the Fifty-first congress in 1869. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiation with us by the British house of commons in 1869 and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial rather than by military means, and since it appeals to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others. I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overstated in the cause of advancing civilization, it will well engage the best thought for statesmen and people of every country, and I can not but consider it fortunate that it was referred to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

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Immediately after the close of his address President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland re-entered their carriage and were driven to the white house amid tumultuous cheers all along the route. President McKinley this time occupying the seat of honor to the right. The procession, informed by the numerous organizations which had been assembled on the capitol hill since early Thursday morning, informed and marched down the avenue and past the white house, where they were reviewed by the president and his friends from a special stand erected for that purpose in front of the edifice.



NOW PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
William McKinley then formally entered upon his duties as chief executive of a nation of seventy millions of people and Grover Cleveland retired to his new name of Princeton, N. J., to resume the practice of law.

STORM IN EUROPE.

Boat Containing Six Workmen Swamped and the Occupants Drowned—Other Marine Disasters.

LONDON, March 4.—Reports of the havoc wrought by the gale are still being received. A dispatch from Cardiff says that a boat containing six workmen was swamped in the harbor there and its occupants drowned.

A number of trees in the church yard at Tiverton, in the county of Devon, were torn up by the roots, displacing great quantities of earth and exposing to view several coffins which, from the inscriptions on the plates, which remained legible, had lain in the cemetery more than a century.

The schooner *Amaranth* arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Wednesday, and reports that her captain was carried overboard and drowned by a heavy sea which boarded her.

Many sailing vessels are reported to be ashore on the south coast of England, and a large number of deaths are said to have been caused throughout the country by falling trees and walls.

There was a perceptible lessening of the violence of the gale Wednesday evening.

THE CONDITION

Of the Striking Miners of the Aragon Mine Disaster.

LANSING, Mich., March 4.—Harry Barker, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, returned to Lansing Wednesday morning from a trip to Norway, Mich., where he went to investigate the condition of the miners of the Aragon mine, on strike there. He says a deplorable state of affairs exists, and 1,000 persons will die of starvation if relief is not soon provided. He has drawn a concurrent resolution which was introduced in the house Wednesday afternoon providing for a special committee to proceed at once to Norway for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the difficulties between the mineowners and miners, or recommend some method of relief.

THE POWERS
Suggest a Gradual Withdrawal of the Turkish Troops From Crete.

LONDON, March 4.—The Post Thursday will publish a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here saying that the collective note from the powers presented to the porto Wednesday mention the gradual withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island of Crete, and suggests a military convention between the powers and the porto for the settlement of details.

The dispatch also says that negotiations are proceeding between the powers' representatives and the porto regarding the appointment of a governor for Crete who, it is said, will be a Turkish subject.

Wolcott Defeated by Tommy West.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The 20-round contest between Joe Wolcott, of Boston, and Tommy West, of Chicago, at catch weights, which occurred in the arena of the Broadway Athletic club Wednesday night, resulted in a victory for West. Both men were on their feet at the conclusion of the 20th round but West had done the cleverest work and the referee awarded him the bout.

Heavy Failure in New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—David F. Butler has been appointed receiver of Wm. Schwartzfelder & Co., manufacturers of bank and office furniture. The business was established in 1854 and incorporated in 1893 with a capital stock of \$250,000. Liabilities not yet known. The annual statement of January 1, 1896, showed assets \$450,000, liabilities \$170,000.

POWER HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, from which the Union Traction Co. operated a half dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is about \$50,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building. The loss is covered by insurance.

Support of the Anglican Church Invoked.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says the Greek metropolitan has telegraphed to the archbishop of Canterbury invoking the support of the Anglican church for the Greek cause.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.'s Assets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4.—George S. Griscom, receiver for the Pennsylvania Lead Co., Wednesday filed an inventory in court showing that the company had assets amounting to \$2,169,495.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all the all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

Published every Tuesday and Friday by
WALTER CHAMP, Editors and Owners.
BRUCE MILLER,

Make all Checks, Money Orders, etc.,
payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

The Kentucky Press.

THAT excellent journal, the Richmond Register, now comes to us as a semi-weekly. Here's hoping it will be as successful in the future as in the past.

Editor W. P. Walton, of the Stanford Journal, has been sued by Houston Ball, of Middlesboro, for \$5,000 for alleged libel. The Journal reprinted an item about Ball.

SEE page three for account of the inauguration of President McKinley.

THE Missouri House passed a bill making railroad fares in the State two cents a mile.

It is reported that 2,000 Mussulmans were massacred recently near Seline, in Crete, and great apprehension is felt for 4,000 others who are besieged near Canada.

A PETITION has been cable to President-elect McKinley from Berlin asking the retention of Mr. Edwin F. Uhl as United States Ambassador to Germany.

SECRETARY OLNEY has declined to submit the correspondence in the Ruiz case to the Senate, but has made a statement of the essential facts. The President endorses his action, pending an investigation, but remarks that the matter properly devolves on the coming Administration.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MCKINLEY and his party arrived in Washington shortly before noon Tuesday, all having stood the trip very well save Mrs. McKinley. They proceeded at once to the Ebbitt House, with Gov. Bushell's staff as a guard of honor, and during the afternoon Mr. McKinley received a few callers. At his special request there was no formal demonstration, and the afternoon was passed as quietly as possible. Tuesday night Mr. McKinley dined at the White House with President and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. McKinley was too much exhausted by the trip from Canton to be present.

The Courier-Journal says: "The senatorial situation up to date is this: Gov. Bardley has been informed by Mr. Hanna that the latter has found upon reaching Washington, that the chances are against seating an appointee, and that the Republican Senate Steering Committee favors an immediate extra session of Legislature for the election of a Senator. On the other hand, Gov. Bradley has explained the chances against the election of a Republican Senator, but is said to be willing to let Mr. Hanna and the Steering Committee take the responsibility of finally deciding in favor of attempting an election."

STOCK AND TURF NEWS.

Sales and Transfers of Stock, Crop, Etc.—Turf Notes.

"Soup" Perkins, of Lexington, will ride for Julius Bauer & Co., this season.

A turf correspondent writes as follows from Memphis concerning Paris flyers: "Thompson Tarr's string, which includes F. F. V., is also in winter quarters at Montgomery Park. F. F. V. is the biggest three-year-old here, and unless all signs fail he will give the best of them an argument in all the principal three-year-old stakes of the year."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

Theatrical And Otherwise—Remarks In The Foyer.



HERRMANN III.

The coming of Herrmann III, Monday night to the Grand, is looked forward to with interest by the Paris admirers of the late Alexander Herrmann. The New York Journal says:

Herrmann III, heretofore known as Leo Herrmann, a nephew of the late Alexandre Herrmann, made his first appearance as the successor of the famous magician last night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

He performed many of the feats and illusions that gave Professor Herrmann the name "Wizard." He was well received, and Mme. Herrmann won a genuine ovation.

Attired just as Herrmann was when he last stood before a file of riflemen, she deftly caught six bullets fired at her point blank. She also gave some beautiful dances.

Dolly Theobold has gone into vandale in New York.

Robt. Mantell will produce in Philadelphia this month a new play entitled "A Gentleman From Gascony."

Mr. Francis Wilson, in his new opera, "Half a King" is booked for the Cincinnati Grand the week of March 29. Mr. Wilson will have to play against the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Amateur theatricals are popular at Frankfort. The opera "Priscilla" will soon be given under the direction of Prof. Wayland Graham. A minstrel troupe is also being organized.

The "Mikado" is soon to be sung by Richmond amateurs. The cast will be: Mikado, Prof. Sanderson; Nankipoo, W. R. Pattie; Koko, W. R. Shackleford; Pooh-bah, A. D. Flora; Pish-tush, J. N. Turner; Yum-Yum, Miss Mary Pattie; Pitti Sing, Mrs. Henry Berry; Peep Bo, Miss Mabel Terrill; Katisha, Miss Mariawillie Smith.

The Twentieth Century Vaudeville Company gave a pleasing performance Tuesday night at the Paris Grand. The program began with a laughable comedy farce "Judge Pro Tem" written by W. J. Browner, and well rendered by W. H. Davis, W. J. Browner, Chas. Hukill, George Browner and Elmer Foote. Chas. R. Hill contributed a fine solo and also gave an exhibition of scientific bag-punching. Chas. Hukill did his grotesque Zulu dance in good style, and George McNamara gave a female impersonation and a dance. W. H. Davis, in a dramatic reading, showed great talent of a high order and won a richly deserved curtain call. His acting was very clever indeed. The "Hobo Brummels," von Rabe, Downey, Hukill and Foote rendered a charming musical number, and von Rabe also gave a delightful mandolin solo. George and Will Browner, a good team of comedians, cracked a number of taking jokes which caught the audience. The Wexfords did some excellent tumbling and work on the horizontal bars. The performance closed with a travesty entitled "Calling Out The Militia." Eads Bernard Thornton and von Rabe are the musical directors of the company.

IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

ARE you constipated? Do you have Sick Headaches? Is your Nervous system, Liver or Kidneys out of order? If so, cure yourself by using Wright's Celery Tea. It improves the complexion. Price 25c, sold by W. T. Brooks, Druggist.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

THE following is the temperature as noted yesterday by A. J. Winters & Co., of this city:

7 a. m.	30
8 a. m.	32
10 a. m.	39
11 a. m.	41
12 m.	44
2 p. m.	49
3 p. m.	49
4 p. m.	49
5 p. m.	49
7 p. m.	48

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

TAKE Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. For sale by W. T. Brooks and James Kennedy, Paris, Ky.

FILES! FILES! FILES!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pipe Ointment will cure Blind Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, relieves the itch at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pipe Ointment is prepared only for Piles anditching of the private parts. It is a safe medicine, fully guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail for 50c. and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Proprietary, Cleveland, O. For sale by W. T. Brooks, druggist.

(24Jy-96-ly)

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

Twenty Years....

For more than twenty years we have been telling how Scott's Emulsion overcomes the excessive waste of the system, puts on flesh, nourishes and builds up the body, making it the remedy for all wasting diseases of adults and children, but it isn't possible for us to tell the story in a mere stickful of newspaper type.

We have had prepared for us by a physician a little book, telling in easy words how and why Scott's Emulsion benefits, and a postal card request will be enough to have it sent to you free. To-day would be a good time to send for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

LOST.—In Paris Monday an opal stick-pin. Finder will please leave at THE NEWS office and receive reward.

"BIG FOUR"

ROUTE

BEST LINE TO AND FROM

TOLEDO & DETROIT.

All Points in Michigan.

CHICAGO.

"White City Special."

Best Terminal Station.

ST. LOUIS.

Avoiding The Tunnel.

BOSTON.

Wagner Sleeping Cars.

NEW YORK.

Buffet Parlor Cars. Wagner Sleeping Cars, Private Compartment Cars, Elegant Coaches and Dining Cars.

Besure your tickets read via "BIG FOUR."

E. O. MCCRIMICK,

Passenger Traffic Mgr.

D. B. MARTIN,

Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

CINCINNATI, O.

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Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.



R. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE

cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve, food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I

would have throbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I

prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce WM. M. PURNELL as a candidate for Judge of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JAMES McCCLURE as a candidate for Judge of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce T. HART TALBOT as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE T. MCCARTNEY as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. BOWEN as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party. [If elected Mr. Bowen's deputies will be W. W. Mitchell and James Burke.]

We are authorized to announce BRUTUS J. CLAY, Jr., (with G. W. Judy and J. Smith Clarke as deputies,) as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

We are authorized to announce ED. D. PATON as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Bourbon County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL T. JAMES as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce W. C. JONES as a candidate for re-election as Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party. [Mr. Jones' candidacy is in the interest of Mrs. Landon Ashbrook.]

We are authorized to announce W. H. BOONE as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce W. L. COLLINS as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. STEWART as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH F. WILLIAMS as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce CLIFTON ARNSPARGER as a candidate for re-election as County Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL B. ROGERS as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce DENIS DUNDON as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce J. U. BOARDMAN as a candidate for Assessor of Bourbon County,

THE BOURBON NEWS.

(Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.)

[Entered at the Post-office at Paris, Ky., as
Second-class mail matter.]

TELEPHONE NO. 124.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
[Payable in Advance.]

One year, \$2.00 | Six months, \$1.00

NEWS COSTS: YOU CAN'T EVEN GET A REPORT FROM A GUN FREE OF CHARGE.

Make all Checks, Money Orders, Etc., payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

LENT began Wednesday.

W. F. TALBOTT has moved into his new residence on Seventh street.

THE Monday Night Literary Club will be entertained Monday night by Miss Carrie Alexander.

W. W. BURLEY and family, of Flemingsburg, have moved to this county to reside on a farm, near this city.

PROF. E. W. WEAVER will give an illustrated lecture to-night at the Paris High School, on "Rambles in Norway."

THE L. & N.'s earnings the third week in February were \$396,705, against \$385,330 the corresponding period last year; increase, \$11,375.

THE L. & N. sent ten sleepers full of passengers Saturday and Sunday to New Orleans to the Mardi Gras.

AT C. B. McShane's sale yesterday near Ruddles Mills mules brought from \$67 to \$104 and horses from \$11 to \$35. Hay and farm implements sold at fair prices.

DR. McDougall, of Cincinnati, is still at Odd Fellows' Hall with his wonderful X-Ray outfit, giving interesting exhibitions. He will go to Winchester next week.

THE Bourbon Circuit Court will begin Monday with the following docket: Old equity cases 276; equity appearances 45; old ordinary 102; ordinary appearances 48; Commonwealth cases 52.

JULIAN THROCKMORTEN, a member of the "Texas Rangers," is in Paris on a visit to his father, Chas. Throckmorton. He has been stationed for some time at a point on the Rio Grande.

THE City Council of Carlisle has passed resolutions thanking the L. & N. railroad and the Paris Fire Department for valuable assistance rendered at the recent conflagration at Carlisle.

JOHN KERR and Miss Mollie Link have joined the Christian Church—the former on Sunday and the latter Wednesday night. Both were immersed after the prayer meeting services Wednesday night.

THE L. & N., C. & O., Q. & C., B. & O., and Big Four railroads, which were kept out of the Grand Central Station in Cincinnati, for a week on account of the high water, began running into the central station again Tuesday.

R. M. STONE and H. Clay Stone, farmers living in the Little Rock precinct, filed a deed of assignment Tuesday morning, naming R. C. Talbott, assignee. The assets consist of seventy acres of land. Liabilities not stated.

THE Spring announcement of the Blue Grass Nurseries, Lexington, appears in THE NEWS. The proprietor, Mr. H. F. Hillenmeyer, is known throughout the bluegrass region, and numbers his patrons and friends by the thousands.

Broke His Collar Bone.

J. B. WHITED, the photographer, corner of Eighth and Main, was thrown from a buggy on Eighth street yesterday afternoon and sustained a broken collar bone. The accident was caused by a cow colliding with the buggy.

A Corset Swindler.

THE Frankfort *Ledger* tells of a corset swindler who has been operating in that city. He first slipped a circular under the doors, offering to sell a new corset for eleven cents. Later he called and collected the eleven cents and promised to send the corset in a few days. Of course none of the corsets came. Paris ladies should watch for this dead beat.

A Good Sale.

AUCTIONER A. T. FORSYTH sold publicly Tuesday for B. F. Bedford, Jr., \$250 acres of land on the North Middletown pike, four miles from Paris, to Sam'l Mackey, of Jessamine, for seventy dollars per acre. Horses sold from \$10 to \$40; cows \$25 to \$40; mules \$45; pairs \$10 to \$200; sows \$9 to \$18; sows and pigs \$25; yearlings \$4 to \$8; bucks \$8 to \$12.50; common yearlings \$8.30 each; quantity of corn in crib sold for \$200; farm implements brought fair prices.

These Are In Hoe.

Lou Anderson, charged with running a horse of ill repute, and Nettie Smith, charged with breach of peace, are in jail awaiting trial. Dan Washington, is also in jail, awaiting trial for chastising his wife. All parties are colored.

In Judge Webb's court Tuesday Worth Thomas, a negro, was fined fifty dollars and costs for cutting Thos. Gray, a white man, living near Hutchinson. The cutting occurred on Main street near Sixth, and was unprovoked, though the men had exchanged hot words some time ago.

Killed By An Apple.

BEN BRADLEY, a Millersburg negro, aged about thirty years, is a prisoner in the Paris jail, charged with poisoning his wife, Dora Bradley.

Tuesday night just after Bradley and wife returned from church, Bradley gave the woman an apple which she ate. An hour later she died of convulsions.

At the inquest held Wednesday by Coroner J. Ed Ray, James Butler, grocer, testified that Ben Bradley begged an apple from him Tuesday afternoon to use in taking some medicine. T. E. Savage, clerk at Phillips' drug store, testified that Ben Bradley bought five cents worth of strichine from him Tuesday night, saying that he (Bradley) wanted to kill some dogs. Sara January testified that Dora Bradley, on her deathbed, said that after church Tuesday night she had eaten an apple given her by her husband, Ben Bradley, and that it was bitter. Another witness testified that Bradley said he thought his wife had been poisoned.

It is said that Bradley was very jealous of his wife, though neighbors testified that they lived peaceably.

Bradley was arrested by Chas. Thomas, marshal of Millersburg, and brought to this city for safekeeping, there being considerable talk by the colored people of violence against Bradley. The Coroner's inquest is as follows:

CORONER'S VERDICT.

We, the jury, find that the dead body before us is that of Dora Bradley, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who came to her death about 11:30 p. m., March 2, 1897, in the town of Millersburg, from poisonous effect of a dose of strichine given her in an apple by her husband, Ben Bradley. "We believe the same to have been given with murderous intent by the said Bradley.

ALEX BUTLER,
STILES STIRMAN,
J. F. WOOLUMS,
A. O. ROBERTSON,
Z. C. FLAUGHER,
T. M. PURNELL.

A Question of Light.

On behalf of the County, Judge Howard went before the City Council at its last meeting to ask permission to have four gas posts—located on the corners of Broadway and Main, Broadway and High, Bank Row and High and Bank Row and Main—removed to the corners around the court house square. The Fiscal Court has authorized the purchase of four handsome and ornamental posts to be placed on the square, and the county merely asks permission to have the city's posts moved across the street.

The new posts would add greatly to the appearance of the public square. The pipes have already been laid and are ready for immediate connection. As far as the question of light is concerned the change of location would make but little difference, and the change would greatly improve the appearance of the corners mentioned during the day and at night.

Some Turnpike Talk.

THE Fiscal Court this week leased the Jacksonville and Centerville pike, tollhouse and quarry, at \$98.64 per year. The Court is also negotiating for the control of the Paris and Jackstown, Paris and Bethlehem, Millersburg, Ruddles Mills and Cynthiana pike, Bedford and Hume pike, Ruddles Mills and Shawan pike. There will then be left but three toll roads in the county—Maysville and Lexington, Paris & Georgetown, and Paris and Townsend pikes.

THIRTY turnpike raiders destroyed two tollgates on the Fox Springs pike, two miles from Flemingsburg, Tuesday night, but toll again being collected. The Fiscal Court met Monday to devise speedy means of freeing the road, but the raiders, it seems, were impatient and took the law into their own hands. The county officials will endeavor to find out who the outlaws are and apply the penalty to its fullest extent.

The county officials will endeavor to find out who the outlaws are and apply the penalty to its fullest extent.

Bluegrass Dentists Entertained.

DR. M. H. DAILY and Dr. J. R. Adair attended the meeting of the Bluegrass Dental Association Tuesday at Richmond. Dr. Daily's paper was an interesting number of the program. The visiting dentists were handsomely entertained by Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith at "Westover Terrace," at a six o'clock dinner. The menu consisted of eight courses. The next meeting of the Association will be held June 1st at Winchester.

Opening March 10th.

In Fordham Hotel Parlors.

Louis Watkins, Designer and Ladies' Tailor, with C. B. Ross, Lexington, Ky.

At our opening we will show a great many dresses made up which are copies of imported models, that cost from \$100 to \$500 to land. It will pay you to inspect these models as such goods have never been shown in this market. All are cordially invited to come to the opening and we will show you all of our novelties.

C. B. ROSS,
LOUIS WATKINS,
Designers and Ladies' Tailor.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

PERSONAL MENTION.

COMERS AND GOERS OBSERVED BY THE NEWS MAN.

NOTES HASTILY JOTTED ON THE STREETS, AT THE DEPOTS, IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES AND ELSEWHERE.

—Mrs. J. A. Lyle was in Cincinnati yesterday.

—Miss Nellie Stoker is visiting in Cynthiana.

—Miss Lucy Simms spent yesterday in Lexington.

—Dr. E. H. Rutherford spent yesterday in Lexington.

—Miss A. E. Hickman left yesterday for a visit in Covington.

—Mr. John Woodford spent Monday in Danville visiting friends.

—Harvey Utley arrived home Wednesday night from New Orleans.

—Tom Mitchell has been confined to his room for several days with a grippe.

—Mrs. Hedges and daughter, Miss Mattie, are visiting Mrs. Barrow, at Renick.

—Messrs. Alex Baird and Frank Carr spent yesterday with Fisher Tarr, near Millersburg.

—Miss Mary Belle Patterson, of Cynthiana, was a guest at Dr. John W. Jameson's Wednesday.

—Mrs. Wm. Hinkill, Sr., arrived home yesterday from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Davis, at Mayslick.

—Mr. Robert Ward Davis, a leading society gentleman of Louisville, is the guest of his cousin, Mr. W. H. Davis.

—Miss Katie Allen, who has been a guest at Mr. F. L. McChesney's for several weeks, left yesterday for her home in Mississippi.

—Mrs. Thos. Henry Clay and son, Mr. Thos. Henry Clay, Jr., have returned from Washington, where the former was a delegate to the D. A. R. Congress. They also visited Miss Nannine Clay at National Park Seminary.

—Among the visitors in the city who came to attend the Miller-Hughes wedding last night, are: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Preston and children, of Ashland; Mrs. Bishop Clay, Prof. Skinner, Prof. J. W. Porter, Lexington; Messrs. J. G. Smedley, S. Cooper, Miss Lannie Layson, Millersburg; Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Chase, of Junction City.

—Miss Edith Myall, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Myall, gave a box party at the matinee last Saturday to seven little friends—Edna Talbott, Gladys Talbott, W. S. Arnsperger, Carrie White Bean, Alline Power, Lucy Belle McChesney and Allan Ashbrook. The young folks enjoyed the party hugely.

OBITUARY.

Respectfully Dedicated To The Memory OF THE DEAD.

Mrs. Minnie Saloshin, the aged mother of Louis Saloshin and Mrs. H. Margolen, of this city, and F. Saloshin, of Covington, died Tuesday morning in this city, at the residence of her son, Louie Saloshin. The deceased was eighty-four years of age. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for burial.

John R. Crosthwaite, aged forty-six years, a former resident of this city, died yesterday morning in St. Louis. The deceased was a son of Mrs. Rachael Crosthwaite, of this city, and is brother of Mrs. Selby Lilleston, of this city, Mrs. W. W. Aker, New Paris, O., Joe Crosthwaite, of Birmingham, Ala., and Chas. Croswait, of Kansas City. The deceased leaves a wife and several children. The remains are expected to arrive in Paris on the 11:15 train to-morrow morning, and the funeral will occur from Squire Lilleston's residence to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

How To Make Cake.

DIRECTIONS.—Use Ballard's Obelisk Patent flour, the purest, the whitest, the best, the cheapest—24 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., \$2.80; bbl., \$5.60. Try a sack and be convinced. Also, pure Silver Baking Powder, warranted to give satisfaction—1 lb. can, 10c; 1/2 lb. can, 5c. All other goods cheap in proportion. Bring the cash. I keep no books, charge nothing. S. H. STIVERS, Agt., Eighth st.

Advertised Letter List.

LIST of letters remaining unclaimed in Paris, Ky., postoffice, March 5, 1897:

Andrews, W. H. Feels Aran

Bridges, John Mahany, Miss Sallie

Burton, Miss Laura Mann, Harry

Burrell, Frank Mason, Mrs. Belle

Colliar, Miss Bell Marshall, George

Collins, Miss Pettie Myer, M. D.

Dale, Maggie Potts, Miss Bell

Dickerson, Mrs. Anna Reid, Mrs. A. D.

Eds, Jessie Rice, Mrs. Julia

Garrett, Guss Robison, Maggie

Hill, Miss Mary Sprat, Miss Beckie

Howard, Mrs. Frank Scott, Mrs. Patsy

Houston, Joseph Scott, J. M.

Jackson, Mrs. Lucy Scott, C. J.

Jackson, Mrs. Linda Thomson, Gertrude

Jones, Miss Nannie Thomas, Miss Susie

Keys, Mrs. Ellen Wright, Lindsay

Lockman, Amanda Woods, Charles

Persons calling for above letters will

THE CRADLE SHIP.

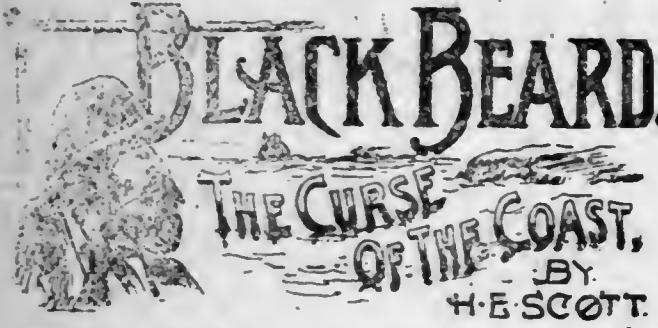
Ho! you little sailor,
Quickly get aboard;
Snowy sails are hoisted,
Now the ship's unmoored!
Lo! the craft is rocking,
Yon the port so grand;
Land of radiant visions—
Slumberland!

Mother is the captain,
Baby is the mate;
Drowsy eyes are closing,
For they cannot wait.
Oh! the sights and treasures
That golden strand!
Sail we to the haven—
Slumberland!

Gems of rarest beauty,
All for baby dear,
Set the watch, and safely,
To the land we steer.
Rocked by gentle breezes,
Ever sweet and bland;
Oh! the blissful harbor—
Slumberland!

Stars above are twinkling;
But they soon will fade;
Dawn will soon be blushing
Over vale and glade.
Ho! you little sailor,
Then you'll leave the strand,
Sailing back from yonder
Slumberland!

—N. Y. Clipper.



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CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

Angus caught sight of two white hands, then of a whiter face, surrounded by clustering hair, as it rose above the surface.

"Courage! Courage!" he cried, and with all the might in his powerful frame he plowed through the water, neuring the form of the one he loved.

Clara heard that cry, and on the instant the thought passed through her brain: "I am saved."

Then she sank again—down, down; strange roaring sounds were in her ears, but her lips were firmly closed.

As that loved form sank a second time from view, so also did the form of Angus Bruce, and when he reappeared on the river's surface he bore in his arms the form of Clara Hill.

He clasped her round the waist with his left arm, and sustained himself on the water with his right.

Her arms were around his neck, clinging as will a drowning person to anything in reach.

"Courage! Dear heart! Courage, Clara Belle! don't despise me quite so tight, alas, that I must say that! There, so—that will do.

"Hey! Calvin, quick! Mate, quick!" "Unloose me, Angus, and let me drown, else will you drown too."

"Unloose you, Clara Belle? not while life lasts. You are dearer to the heart of Angus Bruce than life itself—why, we float the river's surface like a cork; laugh at your fears, you'll never drown, while clinging to Bruce."

"Oh! Angus! Angus! but for you, I should have never risen more."

"Aye, Clara Belle, and but for that lucky fall, I would never have known the happiness of this hour; it will go with me through life, yes, even to the grave."

"Oh, Angus! Angus!"

With her helm hard-a-port, the schooner had rounded to, and now lay at the river, her sails flapping idly and emptied of the breeze.

Calvin Stewart, the mate, had lowered the yawl, and with two good men was pulling to the rescue.

When he reached them Angus lifted Clara, with the help of Calvin, into the yawl, and was soon seated beside her.

When the boat reached the side of the schooner, a rope ladder was hanging to the rail, by which to ascend to the deck, and Herbert Lathrop was standing by it.

"Are you strong enough to climb the ladder, Miss Hill?"

"Oh, yes, my brave rescuer, certainly."

Then glancing up, she saw at the head of the ladder Herbert Lathrop leaning over the rail. "But you go first, captain, and help me over the rail, for I like not Herbert Lathrop, and but for him, I should not have taken this bath."

"I am glad of that," said Angus.

"O, which? that I like not Herbert, or that I took the bath?"

"Of—oh! both, Miss Hill," said Angus, as he climbed to the deck.

"Oh, captain!"

As Angus mounted the deck, Herbert said: "A brave act, Capt. Bruce, a brave act!"

"Oh no," said Angus, "none but a coward would see a lady drown; had I stood where you did, when she went overboard, she would have little more than been immersed; now she is well soaked."

Herbert hated Angus Bruce from that time.

"Well, you have done your duty, captain, now stand aside and I will receive Miss Hill."

"Not so, Herbert Lathrop. I never do things by half," and Herbert bit his lips, as Angus lifted Clara over the railing, and, followed by the weeping Fannie, bore her to the cabin.

"Don't cry, Fannie! don't cry! the time to cry has passed. I am quite over my scare now—only wringing wet."

"My sister Jennie," said Angus, "accompanyed me to Charleston on my last trip down the coast. You will find in the bureau there, dresses and clothing that she left aboard—I beg you will speedily make use of such as please you; there is wine in that decanter—now I will go and put on dry toggeray, as this is too wet, even for a sailor."

When Angus returned to his berth and changed his clothing, he thought of some of the language he had used, under the excitement of the moment, while he was rescuing Miss Hill, and felt somewhat abashed.

"Clara Hill is not for me," he said, "but by the gods, she will never find a heart that loves her more—I have saved her life for some more fortunate man."

While Angus was soliloquizing thus, Clara Hill was repeating over and over in her mind the words:

"Angus Bruce loves me! Angus Bruce loves me! This," she thought, "is the love of a man; with such one I could be happy, but that would never do—what would my father and my brother say?—yes, or what would they do, should I even think of wedding Angus—even my mother, I think, would revolt to see her daughter wed a pilot's son, and the captain of a schooner; and yet I knew when I heard his voice: 'Courage! courage! Clara Belle,' that I loved him; yes, I do love him as fervently as he loves me—beside him, Herbert Lathrop is a cipher. Oh, Angus! you saved my life, you have my heart; would I could give you my hand. But not so, your image will be graven on my heart my whole life long, but I will be the bride of my father's friend, John Loyd, and now I care not how soon—for when will there be an impassable barrier between the man I love and may not marry, and me?"

An hour later the two girls were on the deck, gazing back in the direction of the recent disaster; Clara clad in the Scotch plaid of Jennie Bruce.

"Ah," said Angus, as he approached them, "I have aboard a Scotch lassie now."

"Miss Hill," he continued, aside to Clara, and a deep blush suffused his cheek, "pray pardon me for any words I uttered, when I knew not that they might be the last."

"Speak not of pardon, Angus Bruce, but for you I should be now lying at the river's bottom."

"This locket, Miss Hill, came from your neck while in the water, when I grasped you first; the slender chain parted and it remained in my hand. I now return it."

"Have you opened its face?"

"Oh no, I would not take that liberty."

"Then do so now,"

He opened it, and an exclamation of pleasure fell from his lips.

"Do you recognize the lady, captain?"

"Oh, yes, Miss Hill, it is your lovely self."

"Keep it, captain, in memory of the worthless life you saved;" and with tears in her eyes, as she saw the look on the face of Angus, Clara Hill descended to the cabin.

It was four o'clock when the schooner landed at her pier, and John Loyd's carriage was in waiting.

"Good-by, Capt. Bruce. When do you return to Orton?"

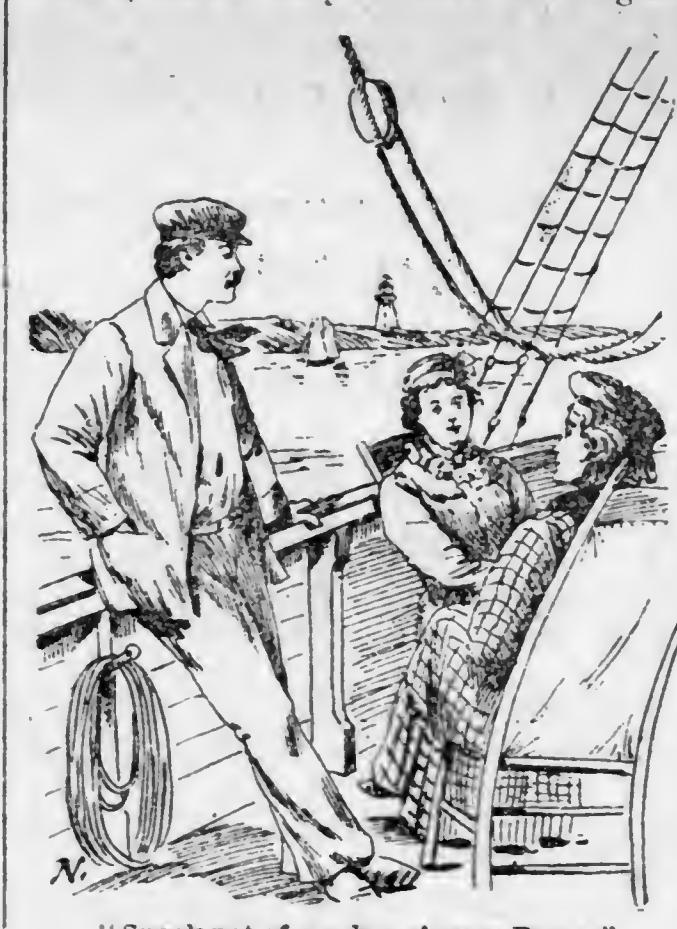
"I take a cargo here, Miss Hill, for Charleston, but will go ashore at Orton and see your father."

"When do you return to Wilmington?"

"In three weeks' time; provided, always, that we have fair winds and weather."

"I shall hope to see you then, and until then—good-by."

"Good-by, Miss Hill. Miss Loyd, good-by," and Angus assisted them to the wharf, where they entered the elegant



"Speak not of pardon, Angus Bruce."

face and clenched hands at the threshold, listening to his uncle's declaration, and breathlessly he awaited Clara's answer: "Mr. Loyd, I need not feign surprise, for my father told me of the honor you had conferred on both him and me, by seeking my hand—indeed, it is very anxious that I change my name to Clara Loyd, but I do not love you, Mr. Loyd, as a wife should love her husband."

Herbert Lathrop almost smiled here. "But I honor and respect you," continued Clara, "and if, knowing how I feel, you desire to make me your wife, this hand is yours."

Mr. Loyd took Clara's hand in his. "I love you, Clara, dearly enough to take this little hand on any terms, and I know you are marrying me for neither wealth nor station, as you have both."

"Of that, Mr. Loyd, you may feel quite sure; as to wealth, I cannot say that it ever had great attractions for me, though my father is reputed among the wealthiest planters of the state, and you must know that, in accordance with family customs, his oldest son will inherit nearly his entire fortune; in making me your wife you cannot hope to aggrandise your wealth, as for station—I know of none higher than that of being the daughter of Abner Hill."

"Well spoken, Clara; nor is there. And as for wealth, why, let him keep it all, and even then, so I have you, I have the greater part of it, and you in time will be the wealthiest widow in the Carolinas."

"Pray do not speak of that, Mr. Loyd; remember life is uncertain, and but for Angus Bruce I would not be here to-night."

"True! True! Capt. Bruce shall be rewarded on his return."

"Angus Bruce, Mr. Loyd, would accept of no reward, at least none that you could give him."

"Well, Clara, dear, as you will be the old man's darling, and not the young man's slave," when shall we wed?"

"Let it be, Mr. Loyd, when Clarence and Fannie are united."

"Why, that is the first of June."

"Yes, and at Orton; let our marriage take place at the same time."

"It shall, dear; God grant you may be happy—for myself I fear not. Do you know, Clara, I at one time thought that perhaps you would be won by my nephew?"

"No, Mr. Loyd, there was never danger of that. I detest, and almost fear him."

"In that event, before our marriage, I will have him located elsewhere; it would be but torture to have him around whom you feel like that. But I little wonder at it. I sometimes feel as though I was standing on a mine, when I think of his father's record, and were he not my nephew I would not tolerate him—eventually I shall endeavor to establish him in business elsewhere."

Contemplation of kindnesses in the past, of good deeds done, of delights in which loved ones may have had a share, are sources of true gratification.

On the other hand, the pleasures of hope amount in many cases to an ecstasy that nothing in memory can approach. Castles in the air are built and tenanted, the golden Arcadia of an unfettered imagination is spread out before the mind and bright dreams fill the waking and sleeping hours. Hope cheers us in our labors. It has been said that if it were not for hope the heart would break. Certain it is that through all trials and tribulations, beavements, misfortunes and calamities of all sorts, the one untiring sentiment in the heart that some day, at some future time, things will be better, and that at last we will achieve that for which we have so long and faithfully striven and come into possession of the kingdom that has, like the will-o'-the-wisp, for so many years eluded our grasp.

Maturity sees much of the roseate atmosphere dispelled, and old age sits features a look of malignant hate.

"My uncle, then," he muttered, "would wed Clara Hill, then set aside his sister's son, because he pleases not his wife."

"Clara loathes me, and my dear, dear uncle sometimes thinks he's standing on a mine—look out, John Loyd, for by the gods that made me, that mine shall soon explode, and at the altar you shall never stand, with Clara Hill—Dotard! Fool! ere that I'll have—have what?"

"Your life, my uncle! Yes, your very life!" and shaking his clenched fist at the parlor door he rapidly ascended the stairs, muttering still.

Herbert Lathrop had not been unoberved.

At the time he entered the front door, Aunt Mag, the mulatto housekeeper and old family servant of the banker, was going the rounds to see that the doors were secure for the night. As she was advancing, when just in the shadow of the winding stairs, she caught sight of Herbert Lathrop in a listening attitude at the parlor door. Instinctively she halted, and had seen his pantomime of actions as he stood there, and as he advanced she had observed the passionate look on his face, as well as the clenched hand shaken at the door; and when he was ascending the stairway, just opposite her, as she stood crouching in the recess, she caught the words:

"Your life, my uncle! yes, your very life!"

As Herbert disappeared, the parlor door opened, and Mr. Loyd accompanied Clara to the foot of the stairs, which she ascended, and he retired to his room, which was on the first floor, and adjoining the library, from which a door opened into it.

Aunt Mag securely bolted the front door, put out the lights in the parlor and hall, and she also ascended the stairs.

Noisily she passed over the soft carpet to the back of the hall on the second floor, and halted before a door.

First her eye and then her ear was applied to the keyhole—her eye saw Herbert Lathrop standing before a looking-glass in his shirt sleeves; he was gesticulating wildly, and she heard him say:

"My dear Clara, the reason I detain you to-night is to tell you that you are very dear to me. There has always been a warm friendship existing between your father's family and mine; I have asked your father's permission to address you; he may have told you of the result—Clara, I am no longer a young man; I have a daughter almost of your age, but I will love you, Clara, and guard you tenderly while I live. Clara, can you be my wife?"

"So, uncle, I can neither wed my cousin Fannie, nor Clara Hill—the one for Clarence, and you would be the bridegroom to the other."

"Watch well, my uncle! you may die ere that, and suddenly—suddenly I have it, your death, and in such a manner that Angus Bruce shall appear the murderer—the gallows then for him—two birds with one stone killed."

"My dear Clara, the reason I detain you to-night is to tell you that you are very dear to me. There has always been a warm friendship existing between your father's family and mine; I have asked your father's permission to address you; he may have told you of the result—Clara, I am no longer a young man; I have a daughter almost of your age, but I will love you, Clara, and guard you tenderly while I live. Clara, can you be my wife?"

"So, uncle, I can neither wed my cousin Fannie, nor Clara Hill—the one for Clarence, and you would be the bridegroom to the other."

"Watch well, my uncle! you may die ere that, and suddenly—suddenly I have it, your death, and in such a manner that Angus Bruce shall appear the murderer—the gallows then for him—two birds with one stone killed."

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"So, uncle, I can neither wed my cousin Fannie, nor Clara Hill—the one for Clarence, and you would be the bridegroom to the other."

"So, uncle, I can

THE FARMING WORLD.

VALUABLE TESTS.

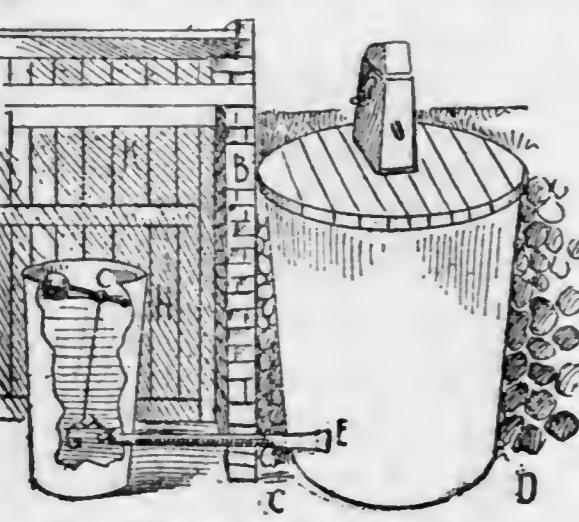
They Establish the True Value of Milk Fat in Cheese Making.

The relation of milk fat to yield of cheese and the consequent value of milk fat as a basis in paying for milk for cheesemaking, is the subject of Bulletin 110 of the New York experimental station at Geneva, N. Y. The contents are based upon the results secured by making analysis of the milk of 50 herds of cows, whose milk was taken to a cheese factory. The work covered an entire cheese making season of six months, from May to October. It is shown that in general the cheese yield is somewhat greater for a pound of fat in poor milk than in rich milk. For example, comparing two milks containing respectively three and four per cent. of fat, the former makes 2.85 pounds of cheese for each pound of milk fat, while the latter makes 0.85 pound less or 2.60 pounds of cheese for one pound of fat. It is shown that this difference in favor of cheese yield for fat in poor milk is only an apparent one, because this difference of 0.25 pound is made up of casein and water, which is really not as valuable as separator skimmilk cheese, and which has a market value not to exceed two cents per pound. The constituents in 100 pounds of cheese made from the richer milk are worth more in the market than are the constituents from 100 pounds of cheese made from poorer milk. Milk rich in fat can be made to yield cheese of the same composition as milk poorer in fat in one of two ways: (1) by adding skimmilk to, or (2) removing fat from, the richer milk; then the cheese yield for a pound of fat becomes the same. The difference in the cheese yield of milk fat in the case of poor milk over richer milk is a skimmilk difference, and the extra yield of cheese for fat is the poorest kind of skimmilk cheese. It is shown that paying for milk according to weight of milk furnished is exceedingly unfair to the producer of richer milk. It is shown that the cheese yield by itself does not constitute a fair basis for payment, because it gives poor milk an undue advantage. A critical comparison of all methods of paying for milk, suggested or in use, leads most emphatically to the conclusion that milk fat affords the fairest practical basis to use in paying for milk for cheese making. In conclusion it is pointed out that where the milk fat basis is used, there is no tendency to adulterate and defraud, while there is every encouragement to produce milk of better quality.

CISTERNS AND TANKS.

A Watering Arrangement That Has Worked Well for Years.

The brick and cement cistern A B C is 14 feet in diameter, nearly 10 feet deep and holds about 360 barrels. A 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe E G, under stable floor and barn foundation, connects the bottom of the cistern with the 5-barrel wooden tank, about a foot above its bottom, as shown, in the cut. The cistern as shown, is very much reduced in size, as compared with the tank—to save room, in the cut. At D (letter indistinct) is a rolling cut-off or faucet worked by the iron lever, D G. The small iron rod, G C, connects this lever with the lever of the float. To the right of C the lever of the float swings on a pivot fastened to the back side of the tank. To the left of C is the hollow copper globe about 5 inches in diameter, attached to the end of the lever. The action is as follows: When the water is used down in the tank the



CISTERNS AND TANK.

copper globe falls with the receding water, pushes down G, the end of the faucet lever and opens the faucet, and the water from the cistern rushes into the tank and lifts the globe and gradually closes the faucet or cut-off. When the globe reaches the position shown in the cut it has shut the faucet tight, the tank is four inches from full and no more water can come in though the water level in the cistern may be five feet higher. The lid of the tank (not shown in cut) is closed in cold weather to prevent possible freezing. It is a very handy watering arrangement and has worked perfectly for nearly a quarter of a century, requiring no fixing of windmill or pump, for there is none.—Ohio Farmer.

The Elaboration of Milk.

The cow elaborates the milk in the udder. There is blood coming in by the arteries at the top of the udder, which is composed of two glands lying lengthwise. Peculiar cells line the inside of the lactiferous ducts down which the milk trickles to the milk cisterns at the top of the teats. In each cell a formation grows that is almost like a tiny bud. That bud by and by drops off and trickles down with the liquid milk. These buds are the globules of fat from which butter is made. They float in the milk.—Farmers' Review.

A Great Aid to Farmers.

A map of the farm, with each field numbered, and its size, quality of soil, etc., specified, will be a great aid in keeping track of the year's transactions. How few really know the expense of each grown crop the past year, what their cows, pigs, sheep and chickens have paid, etc.? This is an important matter and should not be neglected. It is a poor business man that does not know what he raises at a profit, and what at a loss.—Colman's Rural World.

CHICORY IN INDIANA.

A Montgomery County Farmer Tells of His Experience with It.

Last spring I bought five cents worth of chicory seed and planted it in my garden. This fall I dug four bushels of chicory roots. As I had never seen any of the stuff before, I did not know what to do with it, but hearing it was a substitute for coffee, concluded to try an experiment. I washed the roots carefully, slicing them into thin strips, took them to a heading mill and put them into a box used for drying heading timber. In three days they were as dry as powder. I ran them through a little hand bone mill, which took me about 15 minutes, and found I had over a bushel of chicory meal. This meal my wife roasts or browns in the stove, the same as green coffee, but it takes a much shorter time.

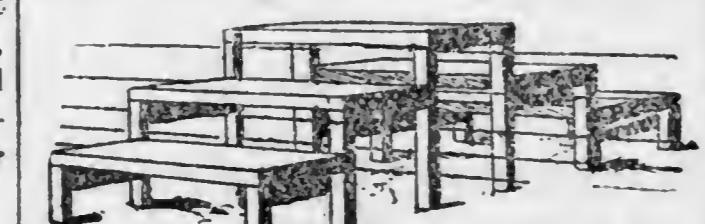
It is not a complete substitute for coffee, but if used with it cannot be detected from the pure article. We use two-thirds chicory and visitors declare they cannot tell it from pure coffee. I think it should be largely used, as coffee is not healthful, if medical authority is to be believed, but chicory never was known to have any bad effect unless used in excessive quantity, when it sometimes results in dysentery. Again coffee is expensive while chicory costs but very little. What I raised from five cents' worth of seed will last a large family five years. Let some of our wide-awake farmers in each community try it and it will not be long until a large coffee bill will be cut off from almost every family. The only trouble will be the drying of the roots, which must be done thoroughly, yet almost every town has some apparatus by which it can be done. It can be ground in an ordinary coffee mill.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ENTERING THE GARDEN.

Make It Easy for the Women and Children of the Family.

The garden gate is often neglected. Often it is a large gate to admit a double team with plow or wagon. More often it is a pair of bars that must be climbed over, let down or crowded through.

If the gate to your garden is like either of these described it would be a good idea to make a pair of steps as shown in the accompanying illustration. It can be easily made with a few inch boards and short bits of 2x4



BETTER THAN A POOR GATE.

scantling or stakes cut from the wood pile.

Many farmers have fields surrounded by wire fences. These fields are often crossed on foot, and many a step saved by avoiding the entrance gate; this is especially true in the winter time when the children are going to school.

The wire fence is no respecter of clothes, and many a little girl is made sad by tearing her bright new gown while trying to get through one, and many a weary mother sighs as she takes up the rent trousers of the boy who was "getting over the fence and got caught."

To save time, to save the strength of the fence, build a pair of steps as indicated by the illustration wherever a well-trodden path leads across (through) a wire fence.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

Many Parasites Are Destroyed by the Use of Good Insecticides.

Spraying experiments that have been conducted for two years at the Missouri experiment station indicate that apple scab can be prevented by the use of Bordeaux mixture. Four applications were found more efficacious than three. In orchards sprayed in 1894 there was less scab than in the unsprayed ones. Bitter rot, while more destructive than usual, was less prevalent on trees sprayed with a six-pound solution of Bordeaux mixture. Attacks of codling moth were not prevented by the use of arsenites, the injury being due, the author thinks, to a second brood of the moth appearing after the use of arsenites had been discontinued. Bordeaux mixture was efficient in causing less loss from plum rot where the trees were sprayed weekly throughout the ripening period. At this time ammonical copper carbonate solution is recommended, as it does not leave a sediment that injures the appearance of the fruit. Paris green was used with success for pressuring the curculio.

If Paris green is used for destroying the bag worm on evergreen trees, as soon as the eggs are hatched, at the rate of one pound to 300 gallons of water, the bag worm will be destroyed without injury to the trees. If the worms are two-thirds grown, double the strength of the insecticide will not kill the worms. Strong solutions of arsenites cannot be used on evergreens until the wood is ripe and the weather dry.

How Plants Acquire Food.

The director of the New Jersey experiment station says: The legumes, a class of plants which includes the various clovers, peas, beans, vetches, etc., differ from other plants in being able, under proper conditions, to acquire their nitrogen from the air, and can, therefore, make perfect growth without depending upon soil nitrogen. On the other hand, the various grasses and grains are not only dependent upon soil nitrogen, but they must have an abundance during their most rapid period of growth in order to attain their maximum development. For the latter class of plants favorable results are secured from the proper use of nitrogenous manures, while for the former class the application of nitrogenous manures simply results in supplying an element which could have been secured quite as well by the plant itself, without expense.

SIGHTS IN ARMENIA.

The Kurdish Residents and Their Big Dogs.

The paramount impression remaining on one's mind after having traveled in Armenia is that if you were to go over the same ground again to-morrow there would always be the charm of the unexpected to which to look forward. I am speaking of the time before the country was devastated by the Kurds. When an Englishman appeared upon the scene everyone—Turks, Kurds, Armenians, devil worshipers and so on—got ready to help him. I never saw such willingness to guide and direct a stranger in my life. But it seldom took a more practical form. Having done everything (in theory) that was necessary, the Turk or Kurd or devil worshiper went back to his hut and considered it done in fact.

And there remains in my mind to this day the sense of deep injury and vivid annoyace which I used to experience when, toward the end of a long ride, weary, travel-sore and hungry, I would pull up my apology for a mule and ask some stalwart mountaineer how far it was to the village where I intended to pass the night. He would blandly assure me that it was only an hour's journey and depart. At the end of an hour there would not be what I once heard an exasperated missionary describe as "a scintilla of a village in sight." Then I would meet another man. "Oh, yes, Efendi, you'll get there in three-quarters of an hour." The tired dogs and horses and mules would prick their ears and start on again, as if they, too, had heard the welcome words. Three-quarters of an hour later a downcast assemblage of men and animals would gaze over the plain to the fast-falling dusk, vainly looking for a village.

After this had been repeated some half a dozen times, however, just as we were sorrowfully gathering up our reins in our chilled fingers, preparing to push on with bitter hearts and empty bellies, 20 or 30 rough-haired, ferocious Krad dogs would emerge from the gloom, circle around us and bite at our riding boots by way of welcome. These dogs belonged to the Kurds who had settled in villages and were enormous brutes. They usually wore huge collars, studded with nails, so that if a wolf flew at their throats he was received by a mouthful of sharp points and could not get a grip.

I once bought a magnificent Krad dog for four shillings. He was so fierce that I dared not go near him. Kindness, I thought, would have its due effect on him in a few days, so I had a rope fastened to his collar and gave the other end of the rope to a mounted Zaptieh. The last thing I saw of the dog was a frightened horse and Zaptieh disappearing in the distance, and the animal fetching a compass for his native village with what Artemus Ward once describes as "a select assortment of trouser patterns" in his mouth.

These dogs are so intelligent that they seem to understand the slightest sign from their masters. I once saw my man buy a fowl for our evening meal from a Kurd and pay down the money. Then he asked for the fowl. "Oh, there it is, Efendi," said the Kurd, pointing to a limp mass of feathers standing on one leg just outside the hut; "all you have to do is to catch and kill it." My man, like Agag, "walked delicately" toward the fowl, and the limp bundle of feathers immediately "put out" in the direction of Sivas. My man went after it, sword in hand, with the fell intention of slicing off the fowl's head and bringing back its gory body in triumph. A big Krad dog immediately started after my man, who gained rapidly upon the fowl. Just as he was about to slice off its head an ominous growl from the rear warned him that he must turn and defend himself. The fowl stopped, limply watched the struggle and gained her second wind. When the exasperated man had driven off the dog he again pursued the fowl, which seemed to remember an important engagement in the direction of Diarbekir. Again the fowl was nearly overtaken; again came an ominous growl, the gleam of magnificent teeth through the gloom, and again the fowl limply presided as umpire while the combataged. When the dog was driven away the fowl started off in the direction of Samsun and my man returned to the hut with a piteous request for sticking plaster. I made my supper that evening off the aged and moldy heel of a Dutch cheese.—London Chronicle.

A Wonderful Waterpot.

On the night of the 25th of November last a waterspot burst over the city of Povoacão, on the island of Saint Michael, one of the Azores, and according to the report accompanying a petition for aid, which has been sent abroad, almost in an instant the deluge of water rose above the roofs of the low houses. The homes of thousands were destroyed, a great loss of life occurred, and on its way to the sea the water plowed a broad, deep channel nine miles long.—Youth's Companion.

Worms in Grapes.

No one is surprised to find a worm in an apple, and occasionally in other fruits, but it is a surprise to learn that the orange is getting to be infested as well as the rest. The worm in the orange is named by the entomologist trypetis ludens. So far as has been discovered it has not been found in any of the oranges grown in the different parts of the United States, although it is said it is getting common in the fruit grown beyond our Mexican borders.—Chicago Tribune.

A Valuable Book.

"This book on swimming is very useful in sudden emergencies."

"Is it?"

"I should say so. If you are drowning, turn to page 103, and there you'll see how to save yourself."—Tit-Bits.

—Shakespeare's longest play is "Hamlet," it contains 4,058 lines; the shortest is the "Comedy of Errors," with 1,607 lines.

A Great Aid to Farmers.

A map of the farm, with each field numbered, and its size, quality of soil, etc., specified, will be a great aid in keeping track of the year's transactions. How few really know the expense of each grown crop the past year, what their cows, pigs, sheep and chickens have paid, etc.? This is an important matter and should not be neglected. It is a poor business man that does not know what he raises at a profit, and what at a loss.—Colman's Rural World.

TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE.

It Overtook This Kansas Baggage Smasher at Last.

Station Agent Cotton, of the Missouri Pacific at Ottawa, has probably been thoroughly cured of the habit of tossing trunks around as though he had a grudge against their owners. For several weeks Mr. Cotton's wife had been visiting with her mother in Missouri. She came home the other day without announcing her coming, says the Kansas City Journal, and when her husband was jerking baggage out of the car door onto a depot truck he had no suspicion that any of it belonged to his family.

"Here is a heavy one," said the baggeman, as he trundled a big trunk to the door.

"I should say so," responded Cotton, as he tugged at the trunk and edged it along where it would slide down on the truck. "Durn the cuss, anyway, who tries to put a freight car into one piece of baggage!" with which he viciously toppled the trunk over and let it fall with a smash on the platform.

That night the first thing his wife said to him after her kiss of welcome was: "Now, Tom, make the drayman handle my trunk awful careful, for it is filled with fruit jars, which mamma put up for us."

The next morning despair had its abiding place in the Cotton family, for it was discovered that the trunk which Tom had smashed belonged to his wife, and no less than 42 fruit jars had been broken and their contents spilled, while Mrs. Cotton's blue silk waist, which she had taken along to make the Missouri girls feel envious, was nothing less than a sight to behold.

SPECIAL REMEMBER.

That the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. is still selling round trip tickets between all stations on its line, good going and returning Sunday, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Ask any agent for particulars, or write to C. F. Daly, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Often when people tell you how they told somebody else what they thought of them it is a lie.—Washington Democrat.

No man can become great unless the people exaggerate his best points.—Atchison Horn.

With cold neuralgia increases. With St. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

Don't give a tract where bread is needed most.—Ran's Horn.

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

It takes a hot fire to purify gold.—Ran's Horn.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 4.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle commons	2 25	25
Selected butchers	3 75	25
CALVES—For good light	3 00	25
LOOS—Common	3 00	25
Mixed packers	3 00	25
Light shippers	3 05	25
SHEEP—choice	3 05	25
LAMBS—Good to choice	4 05	25
FLOWERS—Under market	3 45	25
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	90%	25
No 3 red	86	25
Corn—No 2 mixed	83	25
Oats—No 2	86	25
Rye—No 2	86	25
HAY—Prime to choice	10 75	25
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	10 75	25
Lard—Prime steam	3 90	25
BUTTER—R—choice dairy	9 10	25
Prime to choice creamery	12 50	25
APPLE—Per bushel	1 25	25
POTATOES—Per bushel	1 00	25

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Winter patent	4 50	25
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	87 1/2	25
No 2 red	87 1/2	25
CORN—No 2 mixed	29 1/	

ASSIGNEES' SALE
OF
Bourbon Co. Land

The undersigned Assignees of John G. Smedley will, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897,

at the Court-house door in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, at 11 o'clock, solar time, expose to public sale an undivided one-fourth interest in the following tract of land situated near Hutchinson Station, Bourbon County, being the property of John G. Smedley. The land is described by metes and bounds as follows:

Tract No. 1, the large piece lying on the north west side of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, contains one hundred and twenty five acres, one rod and twenty one poles (125 A., 1 R., 21 P.) and is bounded as follows: Beginning in the middle of said turnpike at 1, (see plat) a corner to Mrs. Waller and running therefrom with the middle of said turnpike S 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 308 4-9 poles to 2, a corner to Corbin, thence N 44 W 54-72-100 P to 3, a stone corner to the same, thence N 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 82 28.100 P. to 4, a stone corner to the same and Steele, thence S 71 3-4 E 77 52-100 P to 5, a stone corner to said Steele, thence N 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 96 100 P to 6 a stone corner to the same and Mrs. Waller, thence S 69 E 26 1-5 P to 7, a stone corner to said Waller, thence N 19 E 24 48-100 P to 8, a stone corner to the same, thence N 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 62 P to 9, a stone corner to the same, thence S 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 32-100 to the beginning.

Tract No. 2, the small piece, on which the dwelling house is situated, contains twenty five acres, two rods and eight poles, (25 A., 2 R., 8 P.) and is bounded as follows: Beginning in the middle of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike at A, (see plat) a corner to J. Jacoby, and running therefrom with said Jacoby's line S 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 24 4-5 P to B, a stone corner to Mrs. Meteer, thence S 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 86 36-100 P to C, a stone corner to the same, thence N 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 69 44-100 P to D, the middle of said turnpike, thence with the middle thereof N 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 94 28-100 P to the beginning.

Tract No. 3, which fronts on the Maysville and Lexington and Hutchinson Station Turnpikes, contains sixty-six acres and one rod, and is bounded as follows: Beginning in the middle of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike at E, a corner to the Hopewell Church Lot, and running therefrom S 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 26 1-5 poles to F, a post corner to the same, thence N 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 12 48-100 P to G, the middle of the Hutchinson Station Turnpike, thence with the middle thereof S 60 E 70 2-5 P to H, a stone corner to Mrs. Pryor, thence S 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ W 122 52-100 P to I, a stone corner to Mrs. Waller, thence N 42 W 64 44-100 P to J, a stone corner to the same, thence N 42 W 44 28-100 P to K, the middle of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, thence with the middle thereof N 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ E 86 32-100 P to the beginning; making a total of two hundred and seventeen acres and twenty-nine poles (217 A., 29 P.) in the 3 tracts.

TERMS.—The property will be sold upon a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months. The purchaser will be required to furnish bond immediately after the conclusion of the sale, with good and sufficient surety to be approved by the undersigned, bearing interest from day and date of sale at 6 per cent. Default of payment of either bond at maturity matures subsequent bonds.

A plat of the land is on exhibition at the law office of HARMON STITT, who will take pleasure in showing same to prospective purchasers.

A. & B. D. SMEDLEY,
Assignees.
A. T. FORSYTH, Auctioneer.

The First Battle'

OSCAR W. MILLER has received the exclusive agency for this and adjoining counties, for the sale of Bryan's new book, entitled "The First Battle." It is written in Mr. Bryan's best style—clear, concise and logical. His inspiring language, full of keen satire and brilliant rhetoric will, charm, interest and instruct, not only those who were his most devoted followers but also his most ardent opponents. The book contains about 600 pages, printed from large, clear type, with 32 full page illustrations; a magnificent colored presentation plate and an autograph preface; handsomely bound in cloth, half-morocco or full morocco, at \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75 each. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. Address, OSCAR W. MILLER, Hutchinson, Ky.

Cottage For Sale.

I HAVE a desirable 1-story 8-room frame cottage, on Eighth street, near the Georgetown-pike bridge. The lot is 47 feet front running back 165 feet; has big, never-failing spring; rents easy for \$6.00 per month. Will sell for cash or on 6 and 12 months without interest. Apply to or address,

P. LENIHEN,
(19feb-1mo)
Paris, Ky.

ICE ! ICE !

TO THE PATRONS OF THE PARIS ICE MFG. CO.:

We appreciate your past patronage. We are now ready to quote prices for next season, and will not be undersold by anybody.

Remember our ice is of pure distilled water.

PARIS ICE MFG. CO.,
PHIL NIPPERT,
(19feb)
Manager.

FOR RENT

BICK cottage, 5 rooms, \$10 per month. First-class repair. Apply to B. C. INGELS, Or. C. EDWARDS.

Change of Time.

The Queen & Crescent changes time Sunday, February 28th. Scheduled between Cincinnati and Lexington are shortened up on several trains. The Blue Grass Vestibule leaves Cincinnati at 4:00 p. m., instead of 4:15 arriving at Junction City at 3:30 p. m. Train No 3, leaving Cincinnati at 8:00 p. m., reaches Georgetown 10:15 p. m. Northbound train No. 6 leaves Somerset 12:10 instead of 12:25 p. m., Georgetown 3:19 and arrives Cincinnati 6:05 p. m. Other trains practically unchanged.

Incomparable.

The service on the Queen & Crescent fast train North through Pullman drawing room sleepers. Standard vestibuled coaches (lavatories and smoking rooms, Elegance Cafeteria and observation car). Nine and one-half hours to Cincinnati, 10 to Louisville from Chattanooga.

O. L. MITCHELL,
Div. Pass'g Agt.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Comfort.

No dust or cinders on Queen & Crescent Route limited trains North. Rock ballast Super trains, with every comfort. Fast time and the short line to Cincinnati,

FIFTY PEAR TREES FOR \$1.00.

FARMERS—Grow your own Pear Trees. For one dollar I will send you postage paid, the following fifty pear trees, all grafted on Japan Seedling Stock: 10 E. Harvest, 10 Bartlett, 10 C. Favorite, 10 F. Beauty, 10 Idaho. If you send in your order before February 15th, I will include one Lincoln Coreless—no seed, no core. Reference, any bank at this place. Address,

GEO. A. RILEY,
Greensburg, Ind.

**An Established
DRY GOODS BUSINESS
FOR SALE.**

The old and well-known firm of Smedley & Butler, of Millersburg, Ky., is now in progress of liquidation owing to the assignment of J. G. Smedley. All of the large stock of dry goods, notions, fancy goods, domestics, boots, shoes, hats, caps and every article kept by a first-class store is now being offered at cost for cash. This is a fine opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the dry goods business and assume control of a house already established and well-known throughout Central Kentucky. Any one wishing to buy the stock as a whole should address

ALEX BUTLER,
Of the firm of Smedley & Butler,
Millersburg, Ky.

**JOHN CONNELLY,
PLUMBER,
PARIS, KENTUCKY.**

Work guaranteed satisfactory. Calls promptly answered. Your work is solicited. Prices, reasonable.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the assigned estate of James H. Letton are requested to present them at once, properly proven as required by law, to the undersigned, or his attorney, HARMON STITT.

L. M. GREEN,
(27nov-1f)
Assignee.

**A DESIRABLE 60 - ACRE FARM
FOR SALE !**

I HAVE a well-situated 60-acre Bourbon County farm which I desire to sell. It is well-improved. For any further particulars, address,

J. E. PLUMMER,
MILLERSBURG, KY.
(8jan-1f)

Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.

**R. A. SPRAKE,
DENTIST,
3 BROADWAY, - - - PARIS, KY.**

[UP STAIRS.]

Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.

**HOUSE AND LOT AND BLACK-
SMITH SHOP FOR SALE.**

I DESIRE to sell my house and lot, with blacksmith shop, at Jacksonville, Ky. I will sell for half cash, balance in twelve months. For further particulars, address, or call on

BEN F. SHARON,
Jacksonville, Ky.
(13oct-1f)

Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

L. & N. R. R.
ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:

From Cincinnati—11:16 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.; 10:15 p. m.

From Lexington—4:39 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 3:39 p. m.; 6:22 p. m.

From Richmond—4:35 a. m.; 7:42 a. m.; 3:33 p. m.

From Maysville—7:45 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS:

To Cincinnati—4:45 a. m.; 7:52 a. m.; 3:47 p. m.

To Lexington—7:52 a. m.; 11:27 a. m.; 5:40 p. m.; 10:21 p. m.

To Richmond—11:25 a. m.; 5:37 p. m.; 10:25 p. m.

To Maysville—7:50 a. m.; 6:30 p. m.

F. B. CARR, Agent.

KENTUCKY MIDLAND.

Arrive—8:30 a. m.; 5:28 p. m.

Leave—9:55 a. m.; 5:50 p. m.

Arrive—Freight, carries passengers, 4:25 p. m.; leaves 4:35 p. m.

W. H. COX, F. & P. AGENT.

MET HIS MATCH.

Never heard of Redmond O'Hanlon, the Irish highway robber? Well, that's surprising. Your English Turpines and French Duvals couldn't hold a candle to our highwaymen. But for all his shrewdness he met his match once, and I'll tell you how it was.

Redmond was a fine, strapping, gentlemanly fellow, and a devoted admirer of the ladies—as where is the Irishman that is not—and, what is more, a friend to the poor, as you'll admit when I tell you that his demands for cash were only made on persons who could well afford to meet them, and that he delighted in forcing contributions from those who had the name of hard landlords to their tenants. There was one of this class whom Redmond never lost an opportunity of taxing, for that was the polite name he gave to his own robbery. Every quarter day this gentleman, or one of his servants—sometimes more than one—used to take a journey of six or seven miles to collect his rents, and as regular as clockwork there was Redmond O'Hanlon, with some stout companions, if necessary, to waylay the collector as he returned home. Every means was used to elude him, but to no purpose. He had spies everywhere and contrived to get the exact information he needed in advance.

So one quarter day, when the gentleman's servants asked him about going for the rents, he swore at O'Hanlon and said he didn't see the use of collecting money to hand it over to him.

Now this gentleman had on his estate a boy called "Jerry the Fool," who had the run of the house and made fun for the family. He had a great conceit for himself, and when he heard what the master said he immediately asked to be allowed to go after the rents for once and declared he would know the way to bring them home. Of course he was only laughed at, but when he represented that no harm would come from trying, as he couldn't do worse than all who had gone before him, the master agreed to humor him. Upon that Jerry made such preparations as he thought suitable, chose the worst horse in the stable—an old black half blind and three-quarters lame—and started on his enterprise. Nothing occurred on the way. He collected a considerable amount of money, carefully disposed of it about his person, and started homeward.

Toward evening, as he was quietly jogging along on the old hack and was just entering a long lane with high hedges on each side, a tall, fine looking man rode up to him on a handsome roan mare.

"God save you, my man," says the gentleman.

"God save your honor!" replies Jerry.

"What's your name, my man?" asks the gentleman.

"Jerry the Fool, and I ain't ashamed of it. What's yours?"

The gentleman took no notice of the question. After awhile he says, "That is a fine animal you're riding, Jerry!"

"Faith, I'm glad your honor likes it," said Jerry. "But it isn't myself that'd care to take a lease of his life. But he'd serve my turn anyway, for it's not in a hurry I'm traveling—I've only been to the village beyond to collect the master's rents for him."

"Surely he's not such a fool to trust you with that job?"

"Arrah, why not?" asks Jerry in great surprise.

"Why, don't you know that Redmond O'Hanlon's on this road?"

"Redmond O'Hanlon is it," says Jerry. "Ugh! That for Redmond O'Hanlon!" says he, snapping his finger. "Faix, Jerry the Fool is a match for half a dozen of the likes of him, any day in the week, and Sunday into the bargain."

The stranger laughed, and then rode on in silence till they came to a very lonely part of the road, where he drew a brace of pistols and told Jerry to hand over all the money he had about him or he'd try if he had any brains by sending a couple of bullets through his head.

"Meela murther!" roars Jerry in surprise and fright. "You don't mean to say your honor's Redmond O'Hanlon?"

"I do indeed. So hand over, my man, and look sharp about it."

"But, faix, it's kill entirely by the master I'll be when I get home without the rint!"

"What's that to me?" said O'Hanlon.

"Anyhow," said Jerry, "I must show them that I made a murdering fight for it. Perhaps your honor won't mind firing a shot through my old beaver."

O'Hanlon did so, laughing at the trick.

"And now another through the breast of my coat, and heaven bless you." This was done. "Now just one in the skirt of it, and good luck to your honor."

"But I've discharged both my pistols and don't want the trouble of loading them again for you."

"Faix, should dearly like a shot through the skirts. It would show I fought desperate. Are you sure your honor hasn't another pistol in your pocket, that you wouldn't mind firing for a poor boy's sake?"

"Confound you! To be sure, I haven't. Hand over the money, or I'll beat you to jelly with my horsewhip."

"Well," says Jerry after a good deal of fumbling, "I suppose, considering the trouble I've had in collecting these rents, your honor won't mind the little bother of going over the hedge after them."

And he threw over a sack, apparently well filled with coin. Half laughing, half angry, the highwayman, first aiming at Jerry with his whip, which he avoided by ducking, dismounted and climbed over the hedge, after you thief of the world!"

And touching the fine mare with the spur he galloped off, singing the old melody, "Go to the mischievous and shake yourself."

"Bad scarr to you, Redmond O'Hanlon!" he bawled.

" Didn't I tell you Jerry the Fool is a match for a dozen of you? It's a sack of brass buttons you're gone over the hedge after, you thief of the world!"